

Sleep and Sleep Disorders in Transportation Safety: Challenges and Opportunities

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Federal Agencies: Transportation

NTSB

FMCSA

FRA

NHTSA

PHMSA

DOT

FTA

MARAD

FHWA

FAA













- 1) determining the probable cause of transportation accidents
 - 2) making recommendations to prevent their recurrence





PG&E/San Bruno Gas Pipeline Explosion

- 8 fatalities
- 10 serious injuries
- 48 minor injuries





- 108 homes affected
 - 38 destroyed
 - 17 sev mod damage
 - 53 minor damage



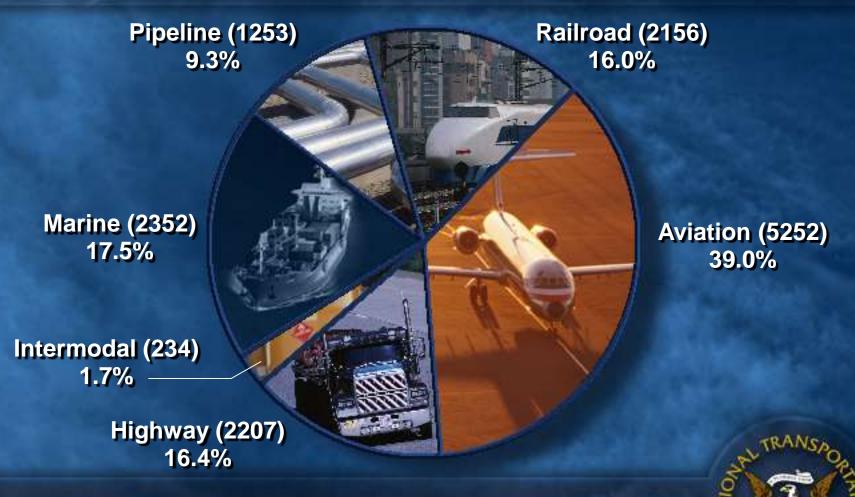
Independent Federal Agency: Created in 1967

- >132,000 accident investigations
- 13,500+ safety recommendations
- ~ 2,500 organizations/recipients
- 82% acceptance rate

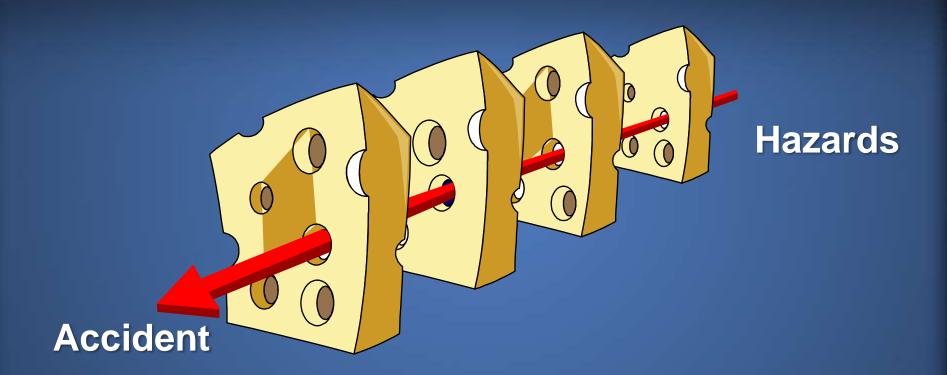




13,454 Safety Recommendations issued since 1967



"Swiss Cheese" Model (Reason)



Successive layers of defenses, barriers, and safeguards



Asiana 214 (July 6, 2013) San Francisco, CA (SFO)



NTSB Go Team: 24/7/365

- Individual investigator
- Regional/limited team
- Major launch/Board Member



Key On-scene Events

NTS

Organizational Meeting

- Designate parties and party coordinators
- Establish and organize groups

Progress Meetings

- Summarize findings
- Info for briefings



Family Briefings

> Press Briefings



NTSB Investigative Process



On-scene Investigation

Organizational
Meeting
Groups and
Parties

Progress meetings
Media Briefings
Press Releases



Preliminary Report

Factual information



Public Hearing

Fact finding
Depositions
Witnesses
Docket



Board Meeting

> Docket Findings

Conclusions

Probable Cause

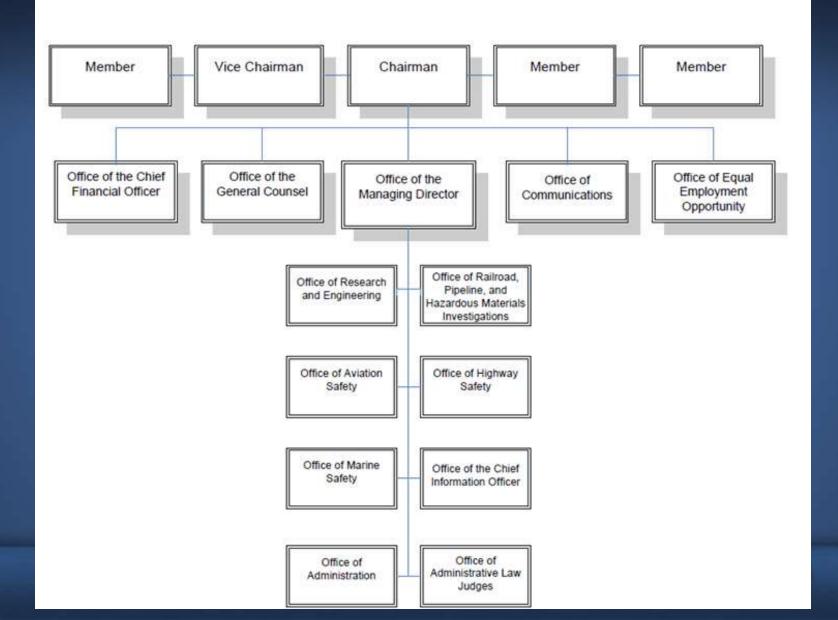
Safety Recommendations Pro-Phight Reparations of Vertical Manufactors
Assertions Replaced For Philadella Reparations of Vertical Manufactors
Resident Reparation of Vertical Philadella Reparation of Vertical Reparation of Vertical Reparations of

Final Report

Government in the Sunshine Act



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD



NTSB: The Board

- Five Members:
 - President nominates
 - Senate confirms



Mark Rosekind Member



Chris Hart Vice Chairman



Debbie Hersman Chairman



Robert Sumwalt Member



Earl Weener Member



NTSB Characterized as:

'moral compass and industry conscience'

NTSB Chairman Deborah A.P. Hersman



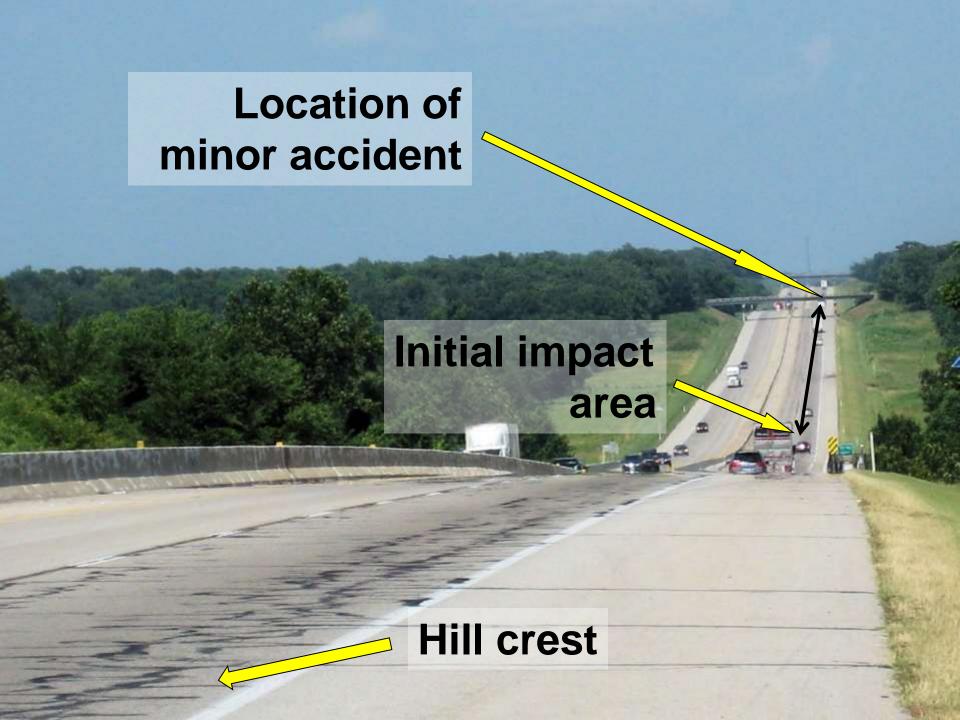
Fatigue is a safety risk.



Miami, Oklahoma (June 26, 2009) Fatigue Factors

- Off work for 3 weeks: day active/night sleep schedule
- 3am to 3pm shift work/drive schedule (since 1997)
- Early bedtime (2 hr phase advance in sleep time)
- Obtained min 3 hrs/max 5 hrs sleep prior to accident
- Subsequently diagnosed with mild sleep apnea





Miami, OK (June 26, 2009)



Probable Cause (fatigue)

"... driver's fatigue, caused by the combined effects of acute sleep loss, circadian disruption associated with his shift work schedule, and mild sleep apnea, which resulted in the driver's failure to react to slowing and stopped traffic ahead by applying the brakes or performing any evasive maneuver to avoid colliding with the traffic queue..."



'Bronx Bus', New York, NY (March 12, 2011)



15 fatalities17 injuries

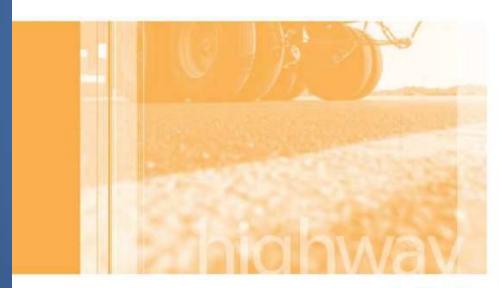


Probable Cause

"The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable cause of the accident was the motorcoach driver's failure to control the motorcoach due to fatigue resulting from failure to obtain adequate sleep, poor sleep quality, and the time of day at which the accident occurred."



Multivehicle Collision Interstate 44 Eastbound Gray Summit, Missouri August 5, 2010



Accident Report

NTSB/HAR-11/03 PB2011-916203





GMC Driver Sleep Opportunities

Table 14. Summary of available sleep opportunity for GMC pickup driver, August 3–5, 2010.

| Last Activity of Record | First Morning Activity | Total Time Available for Sleep |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aug 3, 12:00 a.m. | Aug 3, 5:00 a.m. | 5 hr 00 min |
| Aug 3, 11:18 p.m. | Aug 4, 6:00 a.m. | 6 hr 42 min |
| Aug 5, 1:00 a.m. | Aug 5, 5:52 a.m. | 4 hr 52 min |
| | | Average: 5 hr 31 min |













2 fatalities37 injuries



Findings: #9

The GMC pickup driver was fatigued at the time of the accident due to cumulative sleep debt and acute sleep loss, which could have resulted in impaired cognitive processing or other performance decrements.









Probable Cause (fatigue)

". . . failure of the crew of the striking train to comply with the signal indication requiring them to operate in accordance with restricted speed requirements and stop short of the standing train because they had fallen asleep due to fatigue resulting from their irregular work schedules and their medical conditions."



Collision of Tankship Eagle Otome with Cargo Vessel Gull Arrow and Subsequent Collision with the Dixie Vengeance Tow Sabine-Neches Canal, Port Arthur, Texas January 23, 2010



Accident Report

NTSB/MAR-11/04 PB2011-916404





Collision: Eagle Otome





Collision: Eagle Otome

 Contributing to the accident was the first pilot's fatigue, caused by his untreated obstructive sleep apnea and his work schedule, which did not permit adequate sleep;



Owatonna, MN (July 31, 2008)



Owatonna Crew Fatigue Factors

- acute sleep loss (Capt/FO)
- cumulative sleep debt (FO)
- early start time (Capt/FO)
- excessive sleep need (Capt)
- insomnia (FO)
- self-medicate/prescription sleep med (FO)



Probable Cause/Contributing Factors

"Contributing to the accident were . . . (2) fatigue, which likely impaired both pilots' performance; . . ."

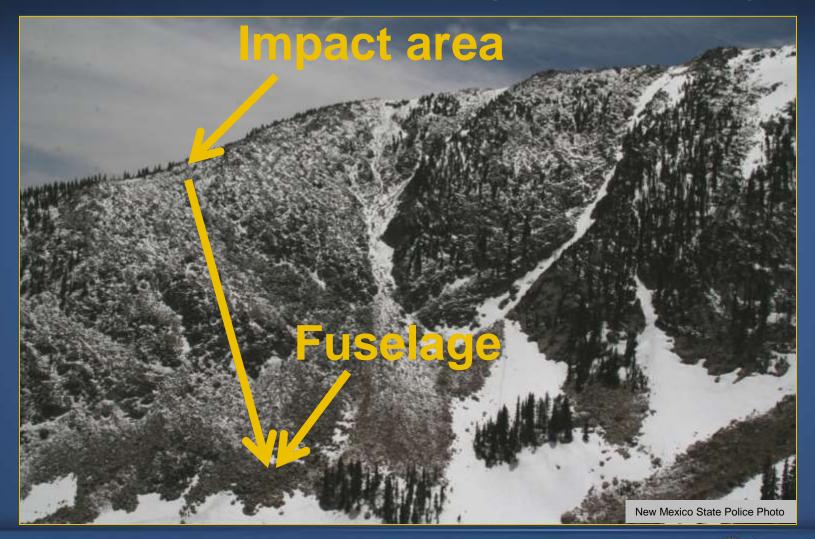


New Mexico State Police Helicopter Sante Fe, New Mexico (June 9, 2009)





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New Mexico State Police Helicopter Sante Fe, New Mexico (June 9, 2009)

- Contributing to the accident were...
 the pilot's fatigue...
- Also contributing were . . .
 lack of an effective fatigue management
 program for pilots . . .



NTSB recommendations address fatigue.





NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

HOME NEWS & EVENTS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS DISASTER ASSISTANCE LEGAL ABOUT

Home > Transportation Safety > Most Wanted List



MOST WANTED LIST

A program to increase the public's awareness of, and support for, action to adopt safety steps that can help prevent accidents and save lives. The following are ten of the current issues.



Addressing Human Fatigue



General Aviation Safety



Safety Management Systems



Runway Safety



Bus Occupant Safety



Pilot & Air Traffic Controller Professionalism



Recorders



Teen Driver Safety



Addressing Alcohol-Impaired Driving



Motorcycle Safety

NTSB Safety Recommendations: Fatigue

MOST WANTED 1990 - 2011

~200 fatigue recommendations



NTSB Safety Recommendations: Fatigue

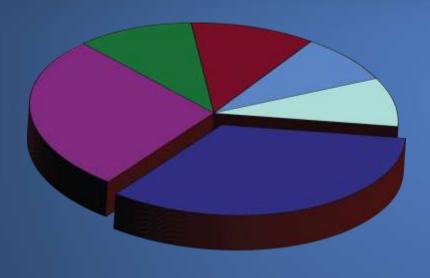
40 years ago: May 10, 1972

 "Revise FAR 135 to provide adequate flight and duty time limitations." (A-72-55)

Classified "Closed-Unacceptable"



Complex Issue:



Requires Multiple Solutions

- Scheduling Policies and Practices
- Education/Awareness
- Organizational Strategies
- Healthy Sleep
- Vehicle and Environmental Strategies
- Research and Evaluation



NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Education/Strategies

- Develop a fatigue education and countermeasures training program
- Educate operators and schedulers
- Include information on use of strategies: naps, caffeine, etc.
- Review and update materials



Scheduling Policies and Practices





NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Hours of Service / Scheduling

- Science-based hours of service
- Allow for at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep
- Fatigue mitigation strategies in the hours-of-service regulations for passenger-carrying drivers who operate during the nighttime window of circadian low
- Reduce schedule irregularity and unpredictability



Sleep Apnea





NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Sleep Apnea/Health Related

- Develop standard medical exam to screen for sleep disorders; require its use
- Educate companies and individuals about sleep disorder detection and treatment, and the sedating effects of certain drugs
- Ensure drivers with apnea are effectively treated before granting unrestricted medical certification



Owatonna, MN (July 31, 2008)



Owatonna, MN (July 31, 2008): Safety Recommendations

- 7. Revise regulations and policies to permit appropriate use of prescription sleep medications by pilots under medical supervision for insomnia.
- 9. Review the policy standards for all common sleep-related conditions, including insomnia, and revise them in accordance with current scientific evidence to establish standards under which pilots can be effectively treated for common sleep disorders while retaining their medical certification.

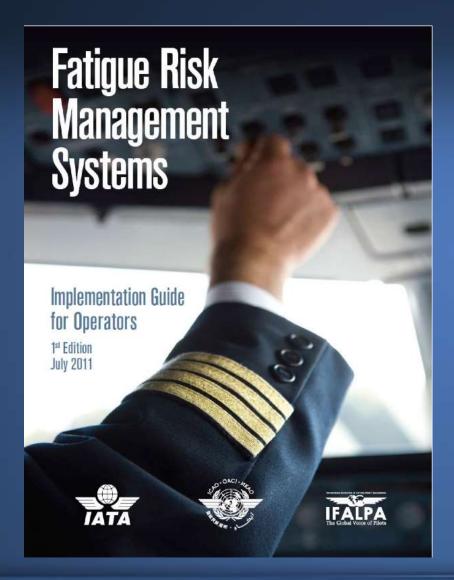


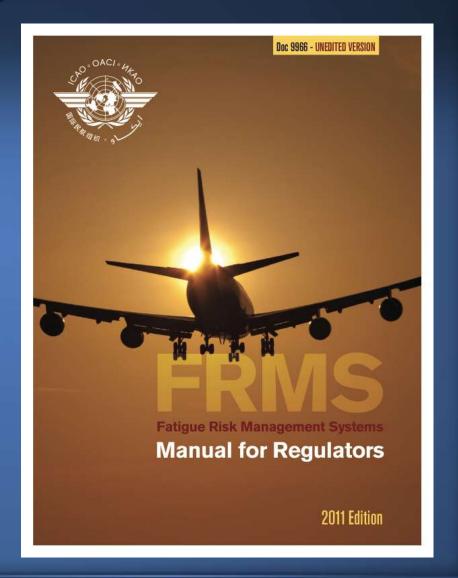
NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Fatigue Management Systems

- Develop guidance based on empirical and scientific evidence for operators to establish fatigue management systems
- Establish an ongoing program to monitor, evaluate, report on, and continuously improve fatigue management programs implemented by motor carriers to identify, mitigate, and continuously reduce fatigue-related risks for drivers.



Examples







NTSB Safety Recommendations: Fatigue Status (May, 2012)

• Total: 194

• Open: 48

Closed: 146

• CUN*: 26



Manage Fatigue = Enhance Safety

- Promote culture change
- Educate everyone
- Acknowledge risks
- Take action!





National Transportation Safety Board